(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2890.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1802.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

Juſt as our paper was going to preſs, the ſhip Mercury, captain Brown, arrived at this port in 39 days from London. By her we have received a regular file of the Morning Chronicle to the 10th ult. incluſive, and Lloyd's liſt and the Univerſal London Price Current, to the 9th:

Upon a haſty peruſal of the papers, we do not find any thing of great importance. Lord Cornwallis arrived at Calais on the 30th March, on his return to England from Amiens, where he had every mark of attention and reſpect paid him. Sir Edward Law is to be appointed to the high ſituation of chief juſtice of the king's bench, in the place of lord Kenyon, who died the 6th of April.

The following are the moſt prominent articles which our papers contain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25.

THE late Reis Effendi Jaſib Effendi has received orders from the Porte to repair to Egypt, together with the Swediſh captain, Rhode, to inſpect the repairs and improvements intended to be made in the fortifications on the coaſt of that country.—That two commiſſaries will in a few days go on board a Turkiſh frigate. The Porte ſeems to have ſome fears that the protection which the Engliſh afforded to the beys in Egypt, will enable them to raiſe obſtacles to the new adminiſtration, which the Turkiſh government propoſes to introduce.

On the 20th inſt. the French charge des affaires, citizen Ruffin, received a courier from Paris, whoſe diſpatches, it is ſaid, are of particular importance.

Two thouſand houſes have been deſtroyed by fire in this capital within theſe few days. The loſs to the proprietors amount to many millions.

VIENNA, March 20.

We are aſſured that the archduke Charles, has ſucceeded in perſuading field-marſhal the prince de Cobourg, to quit his hermitage, and to return to Vienna, where he will labour conjointly with the archduke in the new organiſation of the troops.

March 23.

The news from Hungary becomes daily more and more intereſting; all the troops cantoned in that country are in motion, and it is no longer doubtful that it is intended to occupy ſome of the Turkiſh provinces. Several battalions of Auſtrian troops ſtationed in Tranſylvania have received orders to march to Sheſburg, Cronſtadt, and ſeveral detachments are expected at Biſtrica. The number of thoſe aſſembled in Tranſylvania amounted to 24,000 men. It is generally ſuppoſed that they are intended to occupy Bucharеſt, Tergowiſt, and the principalities of Wallachia.

Another cordon of Auſtrian troops is formed on the frontiers of Boſnia and Servia.

A numerous Auſtrian army is alſo aſſembling in Eaſtern Gallicia. The troops deſtined for the advanced guard of that army, have their rendezvous at Halitz and Dobrilow. The troops are to be commanded by gen. Starray, and ſeem intended to ſeize upon Moldavia. A corps of Ruſſian troops is to cooperate with them, and to take poſſeſſion of Bender and Akierman.

March 24.

The day before yeſterday, the Engliſh envoy here, the hon. Arthur Paget, received a courier from lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, who, it is underſtood, brings very important diſpatches relative to the affairs of Egypt. A great uneaſineſs prevails at the Porte, occaſioned by a general diſtruſt which it has conceived of ſeveral courts.

HAMBURG, April 2.

The Engliſh meſſenger, who was to bring the ultimatum of the Britiſh court reſpecting the affairs of Egypt, had not reached the Turkiſh capital, but was expected with great anxiety. The grand ſignior and his divan were in a ſtate of conſiderable agitation, under the ſuppoſition of a plan having been conceived to ſeize certain provinces of the Ottoman empire, now in a ſtate of total anarchy. It is reported that the court of Vienna is reſolved to open a negotiation with the Porte for the ceſſion of Boſnia, and Servia, as an indemnification for the tranſfer of the Venetian provinces to the grand duke of Tuſcany.

We yeſterday received by a courier from the Hague intelligence of the ſigning of the definitive treaty at Amiens on the 25th March. It is generally ſuppoſed here from the text of the treaty, that there muſt be many ſecret articles.

LONDON, April 1.

Lord Cornwallis landed at Dover from Calais at 4 o'clock yeſterday afternoon.

April 5.

Diſpatches announcing the ſigning of the definitive treaty, are immediately to be ſent off, in conſideration of the late ſailing veſſels to all our foreign poſſeſſions, and the ſquadrons on their reſpective ſtations. Thoſe deſtined for the Mediterranean were on Friday morning received at Portſmouth; and the Maidſtone frigate, appointed to take them out, ſailed in a few hours afterwards.

The ſigning of the treaty was not productive of ſuch enthuſiaſtic joy in Holland as was expected. It was hoped by many that ſome better terms might have been obtained for the Batavian republic, and that ſome ſtipulation would have been introduced with reſpect to the Scheldt.

When the firſt conſul received the foreign ambaſſadors on the 28th ult. who came to congratulate him on the ſignature of the definitive treaty, he was dreſſed in the coſtume of a counſellor of ſtate, and not as uſual, in his general's uniform. The Gazette de France remarks that "he choſe that moment to ſtrip himſelf of all the attributes of a warrior."

April 6.

A Dutch mail arrived yeſterday morning. A letter from the Hague ſtates, that a ſeparate convention, or contract, was concluded at Amiens, in explanation of the 13th article of the definitive treaty, by which convention or contract, it is ſtipulated, that the houſe of Naſſau ſhall in nowiſe be indemnified at the expence of the Batavian republic. Some obſervations have been publiſhed at the Hague, and are ſuppoſed to have originated with the government. In theſe obſervations it is aſſerted, among other things, that the republic has by no means renounced the claim of indemnity for the ſhips detained in the Engliſh ports. In virtue of the 14th article of the definitive treaty, the Dutch miniſter to the court of London is to advance thoſe claims with vigour.

April 7.

The flow of wealth and confidence which has been ſo conſpicuous within theſe few days in the monied intereſt, ſtill continues unabated. The funds yeſterday ſuſtained the elevation to which they had attained. Conſols left off at 77½ for money; and omnium was done at a premium of 5¼. It is believed that the preſent loan is in fewer hands than any loan for a conſiderable period. For ſome time, therefore, the market will be ſupplied in ſuch a manner as to prevent a depreciation from the quantity on ſale. The circumſtance of the loan being ſo little divided, likewiſe tends to raiſe the funds, by forcing thoſe who were preparing for the loan to purchaſe omnium at a high price, or to put themſelves in ſtock, even at the advanced price. The price of ſtock certainly is a proof of the great quantity of floating wealth in the country.

The definitive treaty being ſigned, it is ſuppoſed the act which enabled the bank to reſtrain its payments in ſpecie will be immediately taken into conſideration by parliament, and will naturally occaſion a diſcuſſion of great importance.

On Sunday night died at Bath, the right hon. Lloyd lord Kenyon, chief juſtice of the court of kings bench. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his only remaining ſon, George, now lord Kenyon.

Mr. Otto has written a letter to the French priſoners, congratulating them on the concluſion of the definitive treaty, which preſents the proſpect of their ſpeedy releaſe from captivity. He exhorts them to conduct themſelves with propriety and decorum till their deliverance is regularly effected. He warns them to remove all ſpirit of party, if it has not been ſubdued by ſo many years ſufferings and of captivity; and when they return, to be careful not merely to excite the reſentment of their fellow-citizens; but the juſt animadverſions of a government powerful and henceforth unſhakeable. He congratulates them alſo on the happy change of affairs they will obſerve on their return to France.

April 8.

Our correſpondent at Paris informs us that it was confidently ſaid there, on the authority of citizen Schimmelpennick, the Batavian plenipotentiary at Amiens, that the port of Flushing was to be given up by France to the Batavian republic, and that this was ſtipulated in a ſeparate convention between the French and Batavian miniſters at Amiens.

April 9.

A ſhort but intereſting converſation took place in the houſe of lords laſt night reſpecting the queſtion, how far the definitive treaty was to be conſidered as ſuperceding all former ſtipulations and qualified relations ſubſiſting between the two countries and their eſtabliſhments in different quarters of the globe. If every thing is to be abſolutely new from this definitive treaty, inſtead of its re-enacting former agreements not inconſiſtent with it, the peace will turn out more unfavourable in many points than at firſt view appears.

We yeſterday received Paris journals of the 4th. The French funds are 58 f. 85c. The demi-official journals inſinuate that the government is now about to wind up the concerns of the war, and to conſolidate all the out ſtanding debts. This will, in the firſt inſtance, be combined with the new direction which peace gives to capital, tend to depreſs the funds. Such a ſtep, however, is neceſſary to fix the public opinion reſpecting the good faith of the government, and to diſtinguiſh it from its revolutionary predeceſſors.

April 10.

We underſtand it is at preſent the intention of government to ratify the definitive treaty of peace on Monday, and diſpatch it to Paris. It will probably there meet the ratification of Spain returned back from Madrid, which, with the ratifications of France and Holland, may be expected here about the end of the week. In about ten days after lord Whitworth will ſet out for Paris.

In announcing that the final arrangement of general peace is ſo near at hand, it is with much pain we give to the public any information tending to damp their joy. We received private advices from the continent yeſterday, which, in addition to the contents of the public papers, leave very little doubt that the flames of war juſt extinguiſhed in the weſt of Europe are on the eve of being rekindled in the eaſt. We are aſſured the event which every one has ſo plainly foreſeen is on the point of taking place; that the PARTITION of the TURKISH EMPIRE is agreed upon, and that Buonaparte has ſucceeded in perſuading Ruſſia, Auſtria and Pruſſia, tempted by the proſpect of aggrandiſement, to enter into his views. It is poſſible that Mr. Baſſet, the meſſenger, brought official intelligence of this to our miniſter a few days ago. We underſtand Ruſſia and Auſtria will immediately invade the Turkiſh dominions.

This intelligence comes by a private channel; but it reſts on good authority, and is ſtrongly ſupported by the contents of foreign journals. From the French, German, and Dutch mails, received yeſterday, we have made extracts under the head "Turkiſh Empire," which will enable our readers to judge how far our opinion is founded. It appears the French miniſter at Conſtantinople received diſpatches of great importance; that the Engliſh miniſter at Vienna received a meſſenger from Conſtantinople with diſpatches of great importance alſo; the grand ſignior and the impatience, as it was reported Auſtria and Ruſſia had agreed to ſeize upon her weſtern provinces, which are in a ſtate of anarchy; that the archduke Charles had called from his hermitage field-marſhal Cobourg, and is buſily engaged with him in organizing the army; that the Auſtrian troops at Hungary are in motion, and their deſigns in ſeizing upon ſeveral Turkiſh provinces is no longer doubtful; that 24,000 men are in Tranſylvania alone; that numerous Auſtrian armies are aſſembling in Eaſtern Gallicia to ſeize Moldavia; and that cordons of troops are on the frontiers of Boſnia and Servia, which are to co-operate with Ruſſian troops deſtined to take poſſeſſion of the Turkiſh towns of Render and Akama.

While theſe formidable meaſures are purſuing againſt the Turks, they are embroiled with the Engliſh on account of the maſſacre of the beys. The Turkiſh empire left alone, and attacked as it will be by all the great military powers of Europe, muſt fall; Buonaparte will then obtain his objects, Egypt and Greece, in defiance of the Britiſh marine. If he cannot reach them by ſea, he will by land; and the very pretext will be uſed by the great military powers for partitioning Turkey, which they lately uſed for their attempt to partition France. The diſorder, anarchy, and confuſion, will be found ſo great, as to threaten the very exiſtence of civil ſociety; no regular government will be able to exiſt, unleſs the Turks are reduced, and the ſcenes acting in Poland, attempted in France, will be repeated in the territories of the Ottoman Porte.

All theſe powers want is dominion; principles and morality are mere cant. Since they find "the reſult of experience and the evidence of facts" that they cannot obtain it in France—why—a ſlice of Turkey will do as well.

Should a general attack upon the Turkiſh empire be made, what part will England take? Ten years ago Mr. Pitt declared, and parliament voted it ſo, that we ſhould go to war with Ruſſia rather than allow the ceſſion of a ſingle Turkiſh town to her. Will England now ſee the the whole empire broke up, Greece, Egypt taken, India threatened? In the definitive treaty, England guarantees the integrity of the Turkiſh empire againſt France, but France in the firſt inſtance will probably not interfere. Ruſſia and Auſtria will do the buſineſs while France and Ruſſia will receive their dividend of the ſpoil. Or even ſhould France interfere, ſhe will do no more violate the definitive treaty reſpecting Turkey, than ſhe has done the preliminaries reſpecting the integrity of Portugal; a ſtep to which miniſters have ſubmitted. Perhaps, Mr. Addington alluded to this approaching war, when in concluding his ſpeech on the budget,

he expreſſed a hope preſerving peace, by ſteering clear of the quarrels of other nations.

According to the lateſt letters received at Vienna from Conſtantinople, to ſecretary of the Britiſh legation, Mr. Stratton, is ſafely arrived at Egypt, where diviſions continue to prevail between the Turks and the natives, in conſequence of the unfortunate maſſacre of the beys.

The Loan.

The following are the terms of the loan of twenty-five millions, as they were finally ſettled yeſterday morning between the chancellor of the exchequer and the bidders who obtained it. The following is a liſt of the ſeveral competitors who aſſembled at Mr. Addington's houſe, in Downing-ſtreet, and the different prices at which they offered to contract for it:

	£.		
Eſdaile and Co. and Sewel	9	15	0
Robarts and Co. and Goldſmids	9	5	0
Sir F. Barring and Co and Angerſtein	9	4	0
Newnham, Everett and Co. and Vere, Bruce and Co.	8	15	0
Bankers' committee	7	15	0
Stock exchange committee	7	15	0
Smith, Payne and Smiths, and Morgan	6	19	3

The bidding was to have been made on a deferred ſtock, which will not bear intereſt until 1808, and the 3 per cent. conſols and reduced were to have been taken at the market price. The party contracting for it was to receive 60l. conſols, 65l. reduced, and a further ſum of deferred ſtock for every 100l. ſterling. The houſe of Smith, Payne and Smiths, and Morgan, as being the loweſt bidders, were conſequently ſucceſsful. Their bargain at one o'clock bore a premium of three and a quarter per cent, and there is ſtrong probability that it will experience a very conſiderable riſe. The terms of the loan are extremely advantageous to the public.—The intereſt on it will not exceed 3l. 18s. per cent. and not more than 3l. 19s. were the intereſt on the deferred ſtock to commence immediately.

[DEFINITIVE TREATY.]

SEPARATE CONVENTION,

Entered into between the French and Batavian plenipotentiaries.

The underſigned plenipotentiary of the French republic, declares, conformably to exiſting ſtipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of ſpecial inſtructions with which he is furniſhed to that effect on the part of his government, that it is underſtood that the indemnity ſtipulated in favour of the houſe of Naſſau, in the 18th article of the preſent treaty, ſhall not, upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the ſaid republic.

The underſigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of the aforeſaid 18th article of the definitive treaty, ſigned this day by the plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The preſent act ſhall be preſented at the ratification of the two reſpective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed)

J. BUONAPARTE,

R. J. SCHIMMELPENNICK.

The commiſſioners of the tranſport board have freighted fifty veſſels, for the purpoſe of conveying the French priſoners to their own country. Their number amounts to nearly fifteen thouſand, and they are all to be ſent home in the courſe of next week.

It is reported in ſome of the French papers that the royal family of France has been thus provided for: Louis XVIII receives from Ruſſia 200,000 rubles a year, and 100,000 piaſtres from Spain. The count D'Artois 360,000 livres from England;—the prince of Conde 100,000; his ſon 80,000, and the duke D'Enghein 50,000. The dutcheſs of Angouleme has the fortune her aunt left her. The dutcheſs of Orleans has 50,000 livres from France.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

By the ſhip Mercury, arrived on Saturday, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a regular file of London papers to the 10th of April. The greateſt part of them, however, have but little news except the paper of the 10th, which contains matter of conſiderable moment, no leſs than a plan, ſaid to have been formed by Buonaparte, and agreed upon by the reſpective powers, to ſeize upon and partition the Turkiſh empire, amongſt France, Ruſſia, Auſtria and Pruſſia.

Accounts have been received from Madras, of the ſubmiſſion of the Panjulun Courchy Polygar, and of the complete ſucceſs of the Engliſh forces who carried the fort by ſtorm, after an obſtinate reſiſtance.

Lord Whitworth was not to leave London for Paris until the firſt of May. It was confidently ſtated, that the governments of England and France, would proceed immediately to the adjuſtment of commercial regulations.

Joſeph Buonaparte from Amiens, and gen. Murat from Italy, had arrived in Paris. Gen. Richepanſe was at Breſt, at the eve of ſailing for Guadaloupe, to ſucceed gen. Lacroiſſe.

On the 7th April, at the levee, Mr. William Smith, late American miniſter at Portugal, was preſented to his majeſty. His majeſty converſed ſome time with Mr. Smith, on the ſituation of Portugal and France. Mr. Smith paſſed ſome months at Paris, and was making the tour of Europe.

The flour mills of Metcalf and Co. at Bromley, near Bow, in Middleſex, have been burnt. It was the effect of an accident.

The emperor of Morocco has threatened to declare war againſt Sweden and Holland, if they do not ſend their accuſtomed preſents in three months.

It appears that the new republic of Seven Iſlands is diſtracted with civil diſſentions. The aſſembly convoked to give their opinion upon certain alterations in the conſtitution ſanctioned by the Ottoman Porte and its allies, have annulled that conſtitution, and appointed a new legiſlature. The Kaimacan has in conſequence addreſſed a letter to the preſident of the ſenate, demanding the immediate re-eſtabliſhment of the former ſyſtem, to effect which the Ruſſian ſquadron and troops at Naples would, if neceſſary, be employed.

In the houſe of lords on the 8th of April, lord Grenville obſerved, "that it would be of the utmoſt importance that his majeſty's miniſters, whenever the definitive treaty come before the houſe, ſhould give noble lords full time to give it ample conſideration before they ſhould be preſſed to any deciſion on the ſubject, in as much as the treaty differed, in its nature and probable effects, from all former treaties of peace between Great-Britain and France. In former treaties of peace, it was uſual to recognize and confirm all former treaties of amity between both countries and their allies; whereas this treaty would go to abrogate and annul all former treaties. The abrogation of ſome treaties, he would allow, might be beneficial to this country; that of others muſt be injurious. He would ſtate, for the preſent, but one or two ſtriking inſtances, in which the evil muſt be obvious. For inſtance, treaty with Spain, under which renewed by every treaty of peace for two centuries previous to the war, we were allowed to cut logwood in the bay of Honduras, would be annulled; and the power which under this new treaty would be given to France, of trading in the interior parts of India, could not fail to ſhake the ſeat of the Britiſh government in that quarter of the globe, &c."

Lord Pelham, in reply, expreſſed his reliance, that when the treaty was fairly before the houſe, and diſcuſſed, no ſuch ill conſequences apprehended by lord Grenville, would be likely to enſue.

The price of proviſions in England was daily falling—Stocks, on the 10th, 3 per cent. reduced 74 7-8, 75 1-4, 74 3-4—3 per cent. conſols, 75 3-4, 76 3-8, 75 7-8—conſols for op. 76 1-2, 75 7-8. At Paris, the 6th, the French funds were at 56 1-4.

The Engliſh ſtock, upon an average, was five per cent. higher than it was before the ſigning of the definitive treaty.

On the 9th of April the chancellor of the exchequer moved in the Britiſh houſe of commons, for leave to bring in a bill to continue the exiſting reſtrictions on the iſſue of each by the bank. On this motion an able and intereſting debate enſued, when the motion was put and carried, and leave given to bring in a bill.

The diſſolution of the Britiſh parliament is again ſtongly talked of.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Mercury, from London, brought diſpatches from Mr. King, American miniſter at the court of Great-Britain, which were yeſterday forwarded to the ſecretary of ſtate. We learn that Mr. King intended leaving London the enſuing ſummer for France, on his return to the United States, from this we conclude, that he is already, or expects to be, recalled.

The account inſerted yeſterday, that Louiſiana was to remain in the poſſeſſion of Spain, is we find corroborated by other letters, received in this city from New-Orleans, mentioning that the news had been received there by the ſhip Patterſon, from Bourdeaux. It is ſuggeſted that the court of Spain has given a douceur in piaſtres to the premier conſul for this boon.

By captain Brown, of the ſchooner Good Intent, in 15 days from the Havanna, we are informed that on the 25th April, about noon, a fire broke out in the ſuburbs of the Havanna, which, in the ſpace of three hours, conſumed not leſs than 1200 houſes.—How it originated he could not learn; but ſtrong ſuſpicions were entertained that ſome of the negroes had done it intentionally. When capt. Brown ſailed, about twenty American veſſels were lying at the Moro, principally laden with flour, but were not permitted to enter and diſpoſe of their cargoes, though the article was in great ſcarcity, and ſelling at from 28 to 30 dollars per barrel.

We have ſeen written accounts from merchants of reſpectability at the Havanna, which confine the number of houſes deſtroyed to five hundred; and expreſs a belief that government will make proviſion for the unfortunate ſufferers.

May 25.

A gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Hercules Courtnay, in 29 days from Cadiz, informs, that there were Tripolitan cruiſers out, between Malaga and Gibraltar, one of which was a brig of 16 guns. Capt. Bainbridge, of the United States frigate Eſſex, had left the Rock of Gibraltar in purſuit of this brig, in conſequence of information which had been communicated to him by the captain of an Engliſh ſhip which had juſt before ſpoken her.

Not long before the Hercules Courtnay ſailed, a pirate, (which had plundered ſeveral Swediſh veſſels) had been captured in the Straits, by a Spaniſh armed brig, ſent out for the purpoſe.

Several of the Spaniſh money ſhips had arrived at Cadiz; one of which had on board eight millions of ſpecie. This, together with the news of the ſigning of the definitive treaty, induced a great riſe of Spaniſh ſtock. The royal bills roſe from 90 to 96 per cent.

Our informant has brought out diſpatches from ſeveral of the American conſuls up the Straits for the ſecretary of ſtate.

May 26.

TOUSSAINT SURRENDERED.

The ſupercargo of the French ſhip Fanny, arrived here yeſterday, informs the editors, that about the 28th of April, the black general Chriſtophe, (commanding near Cape Francois) made overtures to general Le Clerc, offering to capitulate under certain ſtipulations; which was refuſed: He then ſurrendered his army, ſtores, &c. unconditionally.

Some days after this arrangement, a battle was fought between the French troops and the blacks at Port Francois, in which the former were victorious. This appears to have been deciſive—for, immediately after the engagement, Touſſaint ſent his aid-de-camp to Le Clerc, offering to ſurrender, on condition that himſelf and his officers ſhould continue to hold the ſame rank which they then held. General Le Clerc in reply ſaid, that his ſurrender muſt be no otherwiſe than unconditional. Two days after Touſſaint and Deſſalines ſurrendered their army, on the conditions ſpecified by Le Clerc; who afterwards permitted Touſſaint to remain on his own plantation, as a private citizen, until he ſhould receive the orders of Buonaparte relative to him—declaring, at the ſame time, that every thing that had paſſed, as far as it reſpected himſelf, ſhould be buried in oblivion.

After this important and unexpected termination of a ſhort but ſanguinary wary a great number of the blacks returned to the plantations; and it was expected that in the courſe of two or three weeks the whole of them would return, and peaceably reſume their accuſtomed duties of cultivators of the ſoil.

Thus, it appears, that tranquillity is about to be reſtored in the French iſlands, where proſcriptions, aſſaſſinations, and deſtruction by fire and ſword, have long been the order of the day.

About 6000 bls. of flour from France had arrived at Cape Francois juſt before the Fanny ſailed.

A letter from Port Republican of the 4th inſtant, mentions, that on the 2d of May a French frigate, with 300 troops on board, under the command of general Boudet, failed for Guadaloupe to take command of that place; Pelage having ſignified his will to Le Clerc to ſurrender that iſland to any officer he might empower to take poſſeſſion of it. As this news comes in a letter to a reſpectable merchant in this city, we think it is entitled to full credit. It is very pleaſing to learn, that the late horrid work of maſſacre and conflagration at the Cape, is not to be repeated at Guadaloupe, which was lately expected.

Captain Phipps, who arrived here yeſterday, in 16 days from Florida, via Savanna, informs, that the Indians have driven all the white inhabitants from the Maine. Several of the white people were killed, and the reſt took refuge in the fortifications of St. John and St. Marcs. Several of thoſe who had been driven from their plantations, came paſſengers with captain Phipps.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated May 1ſt, 1802.

"I haſte to communicate to you the pleaſing intelligence, tranquillity is again reſtored to St. Domingo, the black chiefs have ſurrendered; the terms are not known—Chriſtophe is now here."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated April 7, 1802, to a gentleman in this city.

"The Britiſh ſquadron from Egypt, under lord admiral Keith and vice-admiral Saumerez arrived here a few days ago. There are alſo here ſome Portugueſe ſhips of war deſtined up the Mediterranean, to cruiſe againſt the Algerines. The Swedes are cruiſing in concert with the Americans againſt the Tripolitans, with a ſquadron conſiſting of 3 heavy frigates and a 64. We alſo learn that the king of Sweden, anxious to give a deciſive blow whilſt a good opportunity ſerves, has ſent orders to his commodore off Tripoli, to prepare bombs, boats and every other neceſſary implement for beſieging the town, together with a plan for laying the ſiege, requeſting it might be laid before the American commodore, whom he hopes will take an active part in the arrangements, as well as in the conteſt—placing the greateſt reliance on the ſkill and intrepidity of the American character."

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 6.

"Since my laſt, two events have cauſed a conſiderable riſe in the ſcale of public confidence, the firſt is the arrival of the definitive treaty, the other the miniſter's declaration a few days ago in the houſe of commons, that he intended to move for a repeal of the income tax, and though the wants of the nation make it neceſſary for him to borrow 26 millions and a half for the ſervice of the current year for England and Ireland, and to raiſe, beſides that, four millions to pay the intereſt of 97 millions borrowed already, on the pledge of the income tax; he has not only done both, and in borrowing the ſum he wanted, made a good bargain for the public, but he has laid on ſuch taxes as will more than amount to an equivalent for the income tax, without exciting any alarm or appearing to be at all burthenſome.—But what is more extraordinary than all this, the 3 per cents. which, before the budget was opened (on Monday) were at 68 1-2, have raiſed to 77 and 78!!! and the other ſtocks in proportion! Thus has the confidence of the nation been promoted and advanced by what almoſt every man thought but a few days ago, would have depreſſed it. The income tax gave univerſal diſſatisfaction, and ſince the peace has been concluded, the

clamours for its repeal have increased, and several public meetings have been held to draw petitions which have been sent down to the house of commons, praying for its repeal.—These several petitions, and the arrival of the definitive treaty, have prevailed on the minister to move for its repeal, and the effect has given the funds the extraordinary elevation I have been mentioning.—Superadded to these circumstances, I must not forget one which has tended also to strengthen and consolidate the hopes of the nation, that the peace will be permanent. In the speech Mr. Addington made on the opening of the budget on Monday last, he expressed himself in these remarkable words, which I shall distinguish by writing them in large characters:—

"*That to secure a lasting peace, we should no longer interfere in the affairs of other nations*, but "secure and maintain our own independence!"

"This assertion of the minister's in the house of commons, has given the most exquisite satisfaction out of doors: 'tis the thing the people of England have in vain been wishing for, ever since the war broke out, and though this sentiment comes from government at the close of a long, bloody and expensive war, yet it is not too late to be interesting to the present and future generations. We have only to hope, whoever may be minister, he will in future act up to this sentiment, and abide by so wise and just a measure—and indeed, the legislature backed by the voice of the nation, ought to hold him to it."

May 27.

We are authorised to assert, that the surmise, respecting the recal of Mr. King is altogether unfounded, being assured by a gentleman of information, who arrived in the Mercury, that there were no reports in England, antecedent to his departure, that Mr. King was to leave that country soon; on the contrary, the general opinion was, that the American minister would continue to reside in London one or two years longer, as it might be important for the United States to have the advantage of his abilities in Europe, under present circumstances.

[*Daily Adv.*]

Died, at Mount Vernon, on Saturday the 22d of May, Mrs. MARTHA WASHINGTON, widow of the late illustrious general GEORGE WASHINGTON. To those amiable and christian virtues, which adorn the female character, she added dignity of manners, superiority of understanding, a mind intelligent and elevated.—The silence of respectful grief is our best eulogy.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Enterprise, capt Sterett, dated Gibraltar, April 24, 1802, to his friend in the City of Washington.

"We left Baltimore on the 16th February, and after experiencing many heavy gales, arrived in harbour on the 30th ult.—on the 14th ult. while in a severe gale of wind a sea struck us, and for near a minute we were down on our beam ends, the cabin and ward room were filled with water, our stern started, part of our waiste was stove in, several new sails, all our sweeps, and two men, were washed overboard, but the next sea washed the men in again—At this time I considered death as inevitable, however it proved to me the value of our little vessel—The squadron under admiral Keith is laying here just arrived from Egypt; also the Portuguese admiral, who has landed eight thousand troops. Our ships have nothing to do. The Tripolitans are in a state of starvation, and much dissatisfied that peace cannot be concluded.

"Our schooner is repairing, and as soon as done we shall sail for Malta, our cruising ground. Capt. Sterett I cannot speak in too high terms of, or too flattering. I wish my country may do him the justice he merits."

May 28.

Yesterday arrived ship Maria, captain Newell, 35 days from Nantes—No papers. By this vessel we learn, that a pope's bull, establishing the Roman Catholic religion in France, the appointment of bishops, arch-bishops, &c. with salaries, at the national expence, and the title of citizen bishop, &c. much engrossed the attention of the people of that country—That in conformity to the above the consuls on Easter Sunday attended Divine service, under a discharge of 90 pieces of cannon, escorted by a large body of the military and other parades. That the old calender was, by edict, to take place, that the decades, ventoses, &c. were banished, and the 7th day once more revered as heretofore.

We are further informed that the definitive treaty was ratified, confirmed, exchanged and published in France, previous to the sailing of the Maria.

May 29.

Extract of a letter from New-York, to the editor, dated May 27.

"The ship Sophia, Hand, is just come up in 25 days from Havre. She brings Paris papers to the 24th ult. containing London dates to the 19th. We have taken a cursory view of their contents, without discovering any article worth transcribing for you. In the course of the day they will be examined with attention, and whatever is judged worthy of it will be translated. At the time of the Sophia's departure, a report prevailed at Havre, that the ratifications of the definitive treaty had been exchanged between the parties."

Verbal accounts by the ship Eagle, arrived at New-York, in 21 days from Belfast, state, that Ireland was in a complete state of tranquillity—that the subject of the union was hardly spoken of—that all appeared to be reconciled to it—that provisions were plenty and cheap—and that flax-seed was up to six guineas a tierce.

April 10.

The ratification of the preliminary treaty is expected to arrive about the latter end of the next week.

What has been long predicted is likely to happen in the course of a short time. *The Turkish empire will fall!* and be divided among the great powers contiguous to it, Russia, Prussia and Austria. Here is a new and interesting theme to employ contemplation.

On the 17th day of June next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, lying near Piscataway, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, before the day of sale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

May 29, 1802.

In CHANCERY, May 28, 1802.

CHARLES SCOTT, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, having heretofore applied, by petition, in writing, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the general assembly, and a schedule, and list, on oath, as by the said act required, being annexed to the petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Charles Scott hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the passage of the said act, and having, at the time of his application, been imprisoned, and having been brought before the chancellor and discharged from imprisonment, on taking the oath by the said act required, and the said Charles Scott having since produced the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Charles Scott appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the eighteenth day of September next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Charles Scott give notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.

May 29, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES WEST, of Annapolis, are requested to come and settle their accounts, by paying the money, or giving their bonds or notes by the 20th of June, which will prevent further trouble; those who do not comply with this notice will be compelled by law.

Annapolis, May 29, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent Iron Works, on the first instant, a negro man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; he is black, has very red eyes, a down look, a scar on the top of his head, about the size of a dollar, where no hair grows, stoops in his shoulders; he went off in his common working cloathing, but it is probable he may change his dress and endeavour to pass as a free man; he was purchased in Charles county, where it is probable he will be harboured. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

May 10, 1802.

To be RENTED,

A BLACKSMITH's SHOP,

On Corn-Hill,

A very good stand for business. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

SALE of NEGROES.

On Saturday the nineteenth of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in Annapolis, pursuant to an order of the orphans court,

FOUR negroes, a woman and three children, (a boy and two girls,) late the property of Mary Lusby, deceased. The woman is a good cook, and understands any kind of house work. They will be sold on a credit of six months, on bond with security.

JAMES LUSBY, Administrator.

May 27, 1802.

In CHANCERY, May 18, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee of the real estate of Richard Chew, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed on the 14th day of June next, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th instant.

The said sale as follows, 406 acres of land at £.5, 17 acres at £.5, 687½ acres at £.5 5 0, 12½ acres at £.7 10.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Elizabeth Alcock, Philip Woolford, James Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, William Green, Nancy Alcock, Robert Green, and Catharine his wife.

against

John Dawson, Sarah Hignett, Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, Joseph Coxe, and Elizabeth his wife, William Dawson, Margaret Dawson, Jonas Dawson, Elisha Dawson, Shadrack Dawson, Frederick Dawson, and Joseph Dawson.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed of bargain and sale from John Dawson, late of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, to Thomas Alcock, of the same county, for three several tracts of land, in the said county, called RED OAK POND, NO NAME, and PLEASANT; the bill states, that the said Thomas Alcock, the bargainee in the said deed mentioned, hath departed this life intestate, and that the complainants are his heirs at law, and that the said John Dawson, the bargainor, hath also died intestate, and that the defendants are his heirs at law. Subpœna hath issued against the defendants who have all been summoned, except Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, William, Jonas and Elisha, Shadrack, Frederick and Joseph Dawson, and it is alledged on the part of the complainants, that those defendants last mentioned reside in the State of Delaware; it is thereupon, and on the motion of the complainants, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the end of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the non resident defendants, and all persons claiming, as heirs to the said bargainor, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the substance and object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of TOWNLY YATES, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, so far as he can at this time ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Townly Yates hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the said Townly Yates, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Townly Yates, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Townly Yates's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE clergy and vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified according to the constitution of said church, that the next convention thereof is to be held in Easton, on Wednesday the 8th of June, 1802.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Sec'y.

May 15, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Anhapolis.

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nourihment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable caſes of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 10

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